Crown Hill Cemetery.

philosophized-nous verrons.

The dedication of Crown Hill Cemetery will take place upon the grounds, this morning, with appropriate and imposing cermonies. The site selected is admirably adapted to the purpose, embracing an area of two hundred and seventy-six acres, ample for the purposes contemplated. The grounds are susceptible of being improved and beautified equal to any cemetery in the country There is no speculation in the enterprise. There are no paid officers except those necessary to carry on the necessary work. All the moneys raised from the sales of lots are to be devoted to the payment of the cost of the ground, and its improvement and adornment.

We have not space this morning to commen further upon the enterprise, but we trust our citizens generally will attend the dedication ceremonies, and by inspection judge for them-

We are requested to state that, as public conveyances can only be supplied to a limited extent, the owners of private vehicles will use them to-day to carry out themselves and those of their friends who may desire to visit the grounds this

The Future.

We direct attention to an article which we publish to-day from the Round Table, pronosti gating the future of the Republic. That paper is a fair representation of Republican ideas, and it boldly takes the ground that the Constitution and Union as framed by the fathers have passed away. Consolidation or the centralization of power; in other words, a strong Government is not only to, but in fact has already taken the place of the republican institutions which JEF-FERSON. MADISON and their compeers suc ceeded in establishing and which secured personal liberty, and individual and gen eral prosperity such as no other nation has enjoyed. Self-government, the Round Table insists, is played out, and hereafter the people will be ruled by the iron hand of power, while the public attention will be occupied with the empty baubles of political discussions and elections, just as tubs are thrown out to amuse the whales. Are the American people thus prepared to bow their heads and submit to the yoke?

from Washington.

Special Correspondence of the Indianapolis Sentinel.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1864. The inevitable aptitude "of Honest Abe" for "putting his foot in it" has just received another illustration in his recent extradition of

No sooner do his triends extricate him from one difficulty than with a fertility of resource most perplexing to them, he forthwith plunges into a deeper one. All the political adhesives known to the party doctors here, have been exhausted in sticking the Cabinet together and keeping it "stuck" after the numerous emeutes caused by Presidential blundering. A few weeks since Abraham turned his back on "Greenbacks" and took to his bosom the hope of the Blair family, a large family row followed ending in Lincoln's pleading like a weak brother on trial for general concupiscence, that "he did not mean to

Next came the bogus proclamation, which was so exact an imitation of the proclamation style, that no one here would have detected it, and then there was a general suppression of newspapers and arresting of suspected parties, all of which had to be retracted and large quanties of humble pie eaten by way of atonement, though, fortunately, that is something that Mr. Lincoln finds no difficulty in doing, practice has made

one of the power and the inclination to do it. It is urged, on behalf of the President, that

Arguelles is a great criminal. Admit that he is. | works. When, in this country, would a President have dared surrender any man upon the simple demand of a foreign power? Until Mr. Lincoln practically seized and exercised every function of the different departments of the Government, centralizing all power in himself, ours was a government of balances and checks, and no members of it dreamed of going beyond the warrant of the law.

gratified. that he is surrounded by a class of admirers who. from his own inability to govern, thoroughly control all his actions, and whose policy it is to make the Constitution entirely a dead letter, while they have the power to do it, with the view to the prevention of the restoration of the old Government.

to have brought the desired fruition of hopes. In eral Gilmore, who are useless, worse than use- The history of every nation confirms the truth greater than ever before wielded by one man in south side of the James river. When this junc- the resultant of all those elements which most everybody that Maj-Gen. Banks is practically one of the proposed routes of the Baltimore Convention. The managers of the of the rebel capital, but not before. Convention may have the power to nominate him, but whether they will dare do it or not is a question that begins to loom portentously up in their horizon. This nomination will split the some speculations concerning the changes in our than "pestilence and civil war. vention," and another nomination

constantly being made to the friends of Mr Fre- character of our institutions, which had grown describing the plague in Athens, of De Foe, de- without exception, West Point graduates. It is mont; but, like the "Pathfinder," they are not to up through years of uninterrupted peace, that scribing the plague in London, or of Boccaccio felt that science, as well as courage, rules every be comforted by any apples, he they ever so more or less of change is to be expected. We describing the plague in Florence. The whole movement of that splendid army. This is an golden, the Administration may tender them. codeavored to briefly trace the probable opera- circle of letters contains no pictures more graphic In vain, they are told that if they persist in their tions of the influences at work in the distribution in point of literary art, or more instructive in adherence to Mr. Fremont, there will be a "rup of wealth, the economizing of labor, and the efture in the party." They retort by saving that feets upon the various departments of the indus shed on the tendencies of humanity under the ship in any portion may bring disaster to the of the indus.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER MERIDIAN AND WASHship in any portion may bring disaster to the light they ship in any portion may be a light they ship in any portion may be a light they ship in any portion may be a light they ship in any portion may be a light they ship in any portion may be a light they ship in any portion may be a light they ship in any portion may be a light they ship in any portion may be a light they ship in any portion may be a light they ship in any portion may be a light they ship in any portion may be a light they ship in any portion may be a light they ship in any portion may be a ligh there need be no rupture, and would be none but | try of the country. We did not dwell at any stress of great temporal calamities. for the stubborn determination of the officehold ers to force Mr. Lincoln on the country he has would create in the structure of our government influences which, in such a time, counteract the

well nigh ruined. friends claim that he will get ten votes to Lin- motto that "that is the best government which bardening, the zest for sensual indulgence is ment, although a West Pointer was at its head, coin's one, nous verrous. The Cleveland Con- governs the least." In a measure this has been stimulated by the prospect of its speedy intervention is looked to with anxiety from the ad true of the institutions under which we have ruption. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow

not share in such anticipations; that convention there is so much of government as there is in the yond its threatening attitude it will have no sig- he may bear, is supreme, and it is in these counnificance Of war news you have the "official dispatches," | erning

character worth relating. JOHN SMITH. THE GREAT PLANK MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864. thoughts of so many anxious hearts are now

Let me say at the outset, however, that the course which the Secretary of War has pursued tions of our Government. There is an almost for a week past, in suppressing news from the universal demand for the exercise of more power | tion. They are the points at which the whole out training? It is nature that makes you true army, is one for which he ought to be brought to on the part of the Executive. This has been account; for it is unjustifiable on any grounds evolved from the very nature of the war. It is more intensely, to rejoice more intensely than at commanders are of very small account without whatever. During the last five or six days the a serious question yet among lawyers whether any other points in the national existence. They education .- N. Y. Times. two hostile armies have been engaged in import- the war for the restoration of the Union can be ant maneuvres. Whatever movements were made by Ger. Lee were known at once to Grant. Whatever movements were made by Gen. Grant were known at once to Lee. It is idle, it is Lee a fool? Is Grant a simpleton?

husbands. But they are obligingly furnished with something from the War Department, called | might have regained his liberty an "official bulletin." In this bungled, tangled, mixed-up, contradictory, and confused jumble of pressed in bad English, and so ungramatical that ple to remember that it is they who are the people at Washington remember that they are our servants; and that "a breath unmakes them, as a breath can make?"

Mr. Stanton's "official bulletins," I say, are delusive, and are either based on false informa- There was some sympathy felt for the journals, tion, or else they are intended purposely to mislead and decieve. They speak of Gen. Grant as following closely and pursuing Lee's army, which, intermitted on account of the fatigue of our men, venture to say that if the government had never and of its being understood that the close "pursuit" of Lee's army was to be kept up.

Now all this is deceptive and delusive, and creates a wrong impression, and is besides unjust have come of it. to Gen. Grant. Hitherto he has not displayed

done it. On Saturday our army moved from its hereafter assume, will always control the sword cock's corps passed through Bowling Green and reached the Mattapony river; on the 22d the railroad from Milford to the north side of the or innocent is irrelative to the question. He was North Anna, at Jericho Ford; and on the 23d covertly seized by United States Government offi-Hancock's corps, having crossed the Mattapony cers, hastily carried from the city, and probably below Bowling Green, had reached a point east put on board a steamer which was to convey him of the railroad, where they formed the left of to Cuba, and this in the face of the fact that the army. On the 29th the whole army was there exists between Spain and the United States

strong position of the rebel General on the river apparently caring little about the right or the Po was turned, and rendered untenable. "Suc | wrong of the matter, and rather pleased on the cess," says Marshal Saxe, "is in the legs of the whole at the boldness and the power displayed by soldiers." A simple movement of the army, the government. he thinks, is born of the devil and French athe. ple has been such that they will have their elec-And now a man is given up to the Spanish au is hurrying his army westwardly, towards the their right to discuss in periodicals the questions thorities without one line of authority in any law South Anna, in close pursuit of Lee. He would that divide them into parties. of the country, or pretext, beyond the despotic have us believe that Grant will throw away the The lessons which the people have been learn

will meet with a disastrous repulse.

The Senate has taken hold of the matter, and ties say even stronger than that. It is much situation of affairs as it is if party discipline does not make an end of the more reasonable to suppose that Gen. Grant will Of course we state these simply as speculabeginning, the great desire of many to know avoid the South Anna river altogether-will tions. The facts are as obvious to our readers as what plea the Bresident will put in to a charge avoid attacking the rebel army-will endeavor. to ourselves, and any one so inclined may theothat will not admit the customary one of "the now that he has flanked Lee, to keep him flank- rize as best suits himself. We submit, however, condition of the country," for all his official mis ed-will continue to move his army on Lee's that whether or not our institutions are to be carriages, especially made and provided, will be right flank, to Hanover, south of the Pamunky changed so radically as we apprehend, it is the river, and will there establish a new base of ope | duty of Christian men, and all who have at heart Mr. Lincoln's great misfortune lies in the fact rations against Richmond. The necessity of the best interests of the country, to see to it that having a water base for his supplies, and a short whatever changes may be effected they shall come one, too, such as the Pamunky river will give about without violence, and to submit to what is

ever since he began this campaign. Even with a base at Fredericksburg, and with our army as near that point as the Ny river, the towards Richmond and Atlanta, does not seem | with the troops under General Smith and Gen | and civil war." spite of the immense pressure of patronage, less, as long as they remain under Butler, on the of this observation. The national character is our country, it becomes more evident that Mr. tion is effected, at some point to the east of Rich conspire to give tone and complexion to civilized

A Look into the future.

party and be followed by another "Union Con- national character and habits which will probably How pestilence proves the strength and prevabe effected by this great civil war. The creation | lence of the motives drawn from a "world to All sorts of propositions have been and are of a great military power is so foreign to the come" may be read in the pages of Thucydides but in that of all his corps commanders, who are, length upon the probable changes that the war It is not difficult to conceive or explain the and the machinery through which the government sway of spiritual forces. Familiarity with suf-That Fremont will be a candidate in the event | acts upon the people. Heretofore the cardinal fering and death blunts the sensibilities of men. of Lincoln's nomination, there is no doubt; his principal has been that expressed by Jefferson's while, contemporaneously with this process of

all that we have here; there is none of any other As nations advance in civilization, while the individual has more apparent liberty and has rights accorded to him unknown under despotic rule, the government becomes more complex, and by means of the many organizations through which it acts takes hold upon the citizen in many now the LOYAL PROPLE OF THE NORTH ARE different directions. Thus, in the United States PLAYED WITH AND DECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY as it has been, the citizen has had not only the OF WAR-RESULTS OF A "MOVEMENT ON THE Federal Government, whose chactments were the ENEMY'S WORKS"-RESULTS OF STRATEGY - Supreme law of the land, but the State Govern-WHICH BEARS THE BEST FRUIT?-HOW GRANT ment; not satisfied with these, he has had county, TURNED THE RIGHT PLANK OF THE RESEL AR- city, ward, and township government; and, still MY-IS GRANT ABOUT TO ESTABLISH A NEW unsatisfied with these, the citizen puts himself under voluntary restrictions by joining church societies, benevolent organizations, political parties, of which some are transient and some permanent. Instead of there being less government I have learned some facts to-day which are in the United States than in other countries, important; as they have a direct bearing on the there is more. In no country are there so many campaign against Richmond, toward which the laws passed for governing the citizen in the rela-

It seems clear that one of the changes to be produced will be the simplification of the operajustified by the strict letter of the Constitution; but, despite that doubt, the urgent necessity of preserving the life of the nation made all classes unanimous in demanding the suppression of the childish to believe anything to the contrary. Is Southern rebellion. This same feeling has grown in intensity with the fluctuations of the war. In the face of this undeniable fact, however, There was some opposition at first, when the and on the pretext of keeping important infor- Government seized, with a strong hand, the permation from the enemy, the Secretary of War sons and property of those who were suspected lays an embargo on the press, and forbids the of treason. But the public temper demanded ablication of army movements. All over the just such exercises of power. The case of Mr. loval States of the North, fathers and mothers, Vallandigham is a notable example of the point wives and sisters, rise morning after morning in question. On strictly legal grounds the acfrom beds where they have sought sleep tion of the President in this instance is indefenvain, and look with eyes red with weep- sible. Yet when the matter was discussed before ng, and with aching hearts, for the army news the people, the State of Ohio, by a majority of in the morning papers. They look in vain. The 100,000, sustained the action of the Administraidle caprice of a third rate lawyer, who happens tion; and had the whole people of the North had to be Secretary of War, deprives them of the a chance to vote, the majority would not have least intelligence from their friends, their been less than a million. When public opinion fathers, their brothers, their sons, and their was so overwhelming, it was idle to urge the sinuosities of law by which Mr. Vallandigham

The recent suppression by President Lincoln of two newspapers of this city is another pertinent words, devoid of all sense and meaning, ex- instance of the absolute change in the public tem per on the subject of the power to be exercised by a girl eleven years old would be ashamed to own the government. Had journals like the World it as her composition, intelligent men and women and Journal of Commerce been suppressed four are told "as much truth as is good for them;" years since by President Buchanan, or even two day, they are for us to meet, and for us to do Wednesday Evening, June 1st, 1864. House. Day after day, for five days past, the tration, the whole country would have flamed out must needs look them fairly in the face like men, intelligence of the nation has been insulted in with indignation, and a call to arms to resist such this way. Is it not time for the American peo- suppression would have met with a response from every hamlet in the country. It is enough to sovereigns and the master, and to make these know that in this case, when it was clearly proven that the suspected parties were entirely innocent of the guilt attributed to them, there was no such feeling of indignation; there was no riots or attempted riots, no official protests. but the matter excited more curiosity than indignation. Nav, in many quarters the government was ardently applauded for the firmness and vigit is alleged, has retreated across the North Anna, or which it displayed. The very audacity of the and is now retreating across the South Anna. act seemed to captivate the imagination of many They even speak of this "pursuit" as being only of the supporters of the administration. We removed the interdict against the reappearance of these papers, the matter would have been merely a nine days' wonder, and nothing would

But where were the lawvers of New York then? much strategy in this campaign. He has "moved Where were the men whom we are taught to on the enemy's works," and behold the result. look upon as the exponents and defenders of the Seven battles; no victory in either one; 40,000 laws of the land? Not a word was heard from of our best soldiers killed and wounded; our Mr. George T. Curtis or Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, army on the 19th of May just eleven miles from Mr. Charles O'Connor or Mr. David Dudley where it had started on the 4th; Lee's army as Field, from Mr. Daniel Lord or Mr. Wm. Curtis firm as a rock on the north side of the Po, where Noyes, from Mr. James T. Brady or Mr. Wm. it had been ever since the 9th; where for ten Allen Butler-from none of these gentlemen, days in succession it had withstood our utmost who claim the respect of this community, was efforts to dislodge it, and where it was being there heard so much as a syllable in denunciation largely reinforced. Why, so firmly was Lee es- of what every man of them knew to be a violatablished in his entrenched position on the north tion of the most sacred laws of the land. It is side of the Po, that on the 19th he sent one idle to doubt it, we are in the midst of a revoluwhole corps of his army (Ewell's corps,) to turn tion, and a revolution which will change in a onr right, and if possible to capture a large quan- very marked degree the character of our institutity of commissary stores that were moving from tions. Henceforth the national Government is Fredericksburg toward Milford. The fight took to be vastly more powerful than ever before. place, not on the Po, not at Spottsylvania, but Instead of a Union the nation is to be a consoli half way between Chancellorville and Fredericks | dated Government. It has already taken away the militia from the States. The control over Such, I say, were the results of "moving ou the currency heretofore possessed by State Govthe enemy's works" for fifteen consecutive days. ernments and local authorities has, with general It was time to change the mode of operations, applause, been transferred to the General Gov and to try strategy. So General Grant thought. ernment. The Executive was never so strong, He determined to turn Lee's right flank and his the local authorities never so weak. The Washstrong position on the Po, and I believe he has ington Administration, whatever form it may position south of the Ny river; on that day Han- and the purse, and through them the destiny and

perhaps the liberty of the people. The case of Arguelles is an illustration of the main body of our army had moved down the point under consideration. Whether he be guilty massed on the left bank of the North Anna, near no treaty of extradition. Time has been when no such act would have been tolerated by the Amer-Thus the rebel army was flanked. Thus the ican people. Now they seem to acquiesce in it

without the loss of a man, had accomplished | We do not think that because of this vast inwhat five bloody battles had failed to do. Surely crease of power on the part of the central govthere must be something in strategy after all. ernment the people are to lose their liberties. Not so thinks the Secretary of War. Strategy, Not at all. The education of the American peoism. He would now have us believe that Grant tions, their canvassing, their public meetings, and

brilliant advantage he has gained, will discard | ing through generations they will not forget in a strategy gain, will again move on the enemy's day; but it is no less true that the great military element, heretofore dormant, the worship of force I will not insult Gen. Grant by believing this. consequent upon martial pursuits, will give a But if it should prove true-if Gen Grant follows power to executive enactments which they never the rebel commander wherever the latter may nad before. It is idle to dream of the Constituchoose to lead him, there is reason to fear that he tion as it is, the Union as it was. These words form very pretty party cries, but in the light of Gen. Lee's army is not now what it was a the events of the last three years it is patent that week or ten days ago. It has been re enforced radical changes are about to be made, or have during the interval to an extent that makes him already taken place, in the character of our insti-150,000 or 160,000 strong; some good authori- tutions. It is the part of wise men to accept the

him, has been painfully evident to Gen. Grant inevitable, trusting to time to make all things right - Round Table (Rep.)

risk of having to depend upon land transporta- Waras a Test of National Character. The snarl among the party managers here just tion for any considerable distance was painfully It is justly remarked by Prof. Goldwin Smith now is interesting to a looker on. A few weeks | shown by the attack made on our trains on the (than whom, it is known, the cause of our Govsince Administration men claimed that success in | 19th, to which I alluded above. With our army | ernment has no more zealous friend in England. the campaign just opening would place Mr. Lin- once at Hanover, all questions about the safe that "the best index, after all, of the influence of coln's nomination beyond doubt; but the tide of and speedy transmission of our stores, are at an religion is the national character, and the sevictors, which our armies are said to be swelling | end. At Hanover too, a junction can be formed | verest tests of national character are pestilence

Lincoln will not receive the nomination of the mond, there may be some prospect of the capture society, and among all these elements the most formative and potential is the religion of the people And of this religion, considered as a power in the State, there is no criterion which Two weeks since we gave in these columns | more surely tests its vitality and genuineness

ministration stand point here, and it is thought lived in times past; yet, strangely enough, there we die," was the motto of the Epicureans, and Donelson. Floyd and Wise Western Virginia, some light will be thrown on the subject I do is no country upon the face of the earth in which all men are Epicureans precisely in proportion Price Missouri, Pike and Hindman Arkansas,

he may bear, is supreme, and it is in these coun-tries that we find the ideal of very little gov-trust in Divine Providence, while another por-to be indispensable for higher commands. tion may betake themselves to the pantry of the Of course no sensible man supposes that a prosteward and the whisky casks. The difference in fessional education of itself makes the commanthe resorts proves a radical difference in moral der. There are hundreds of West Point grad-

hour of calamity. remarks, the moral quality of men's souls istried To all the skill in organization, engineering, in by the fires through which they are called to pass. strategical lines, in tactial manœuvering, which In some the elements of goodness are melted West Point only can give, must be joined the abil-away by the fervent heats of the ordeal, leaving ity to think and determine correctly, not simply little but a residuum of dross and baser metal. in the recitation room, or on the parade ground In others the elements of goodness are annealed but in the field amidst the thunder of artillery into a more ethereal temper and fused into a and the flashing of musketry; to foresee and foregreater tenacity of composition. The military fend losses and difficulties; to supply unexpected causes of demoralization are indeed many and deficiencies; to observe with a sure intuition, and obvious, and it is precisely in proportion as they strike with timely impetuosity; to disregard ordiovercome, or are themselves overcome, that they nary rules under extraordinary contingencies; to reveal the stamp of the character, and bring its know and to influence human nature, and to tendencies into higher relief. It is in reference hold the affections and the will of men, as well as to these causes of demoralization that one of our their bodies, in the hand. Those are qualities religious contemporaries, the New York Church which are absolutely necessary to the great Journal, holds the following language:

tend to draw men out of themselves, and out of the sordid and narrow round of daily life and the toil for daily bread, and make them feel the greater and nobler life of the nation as a whole. They call forth splendid acts of daring, of selfsacrifice, of devotion to the interests of others. They kindle the beacon lights to which succeeding ages look back, and which grow brighter and brighter with the lapse of time, as other events of contemporaneous history around them die away steadily into the dark night of comparative oblivion. They enter into the oratory, the poetry, the school books, the politics, the daily struggles of the times that come after, and thus become a great educating power in forming the national mind and character. All this, and much By the way of Camp Carrington, making four more, might be said, and truly said; and all devout minds will comfort themselves with these meditations, and render renewed thanks to Almighty God for the wonderful goodness and mercy by which He-and none but He-can bring so much good out of what is in its own nature evil. and which, without the controlling | the Cemetery or the Camp. Providence of God, would be only evil, and that continually.

"But all this-much of it lying in the distant future-will not and ought not to blind the eyes METROPOLITAN HALL. of wise men now to the vast and manifold evils which war brings in its train, and a civil war above all others: for as these evils come in our and know clearly what we are about. There can MISS HELEN WESTERN. be no true wisdom in groping after such things in the dark, and stumbling on in silence, or blindfolded, when we might just as well open our eyes and look all round the field, calmly and coolly, in broad daylight. "There is every probability that, before the

war is over, between two and three millions of the male population of this country, in the flower of their life and strength, will have seen more or less of military service, (reckoning the Southern States as part of the Union, and taking into account their armies also.) and after the experience of arms will have returned to the pursuits of peaceful life, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands who will by that time have fallen on the battle field, or will have died in prisons, in hospitals, or from the effect of exposures and first act. hardships in actual service. What is the effect Some indeed may learn the lesson of obedience to authority, which they never knew before. Some may be sobered with the familiarity with death. Some may have been rescued, by the dangers and bardships of the camps, from the more perilous dangers of luxury, vice and crime, at home. But that the trade of war is-morally and religiously-a benefit to the mass of those who are engaged in it, who will venture to as-

West Point Soldiership Vindicated. In the early part of the rebellion a good deal of fault was found with the policy of the government in assigning nearly all the high commands to the graduates of West Point. It was maintained that the crushing of the rebellion did not depend so much upon science, as upon promptitude and energy; and the slow progress made was with considerable plausibility, attributed to the precise and stiff habits of mind that are too apt to be superinduced by book training. It became a sort of popular demand that some, at least of the leaders should be taken fresh from the people, and should be allowed to operate with all the popular fire and energy. Thus, Patterson, Banks, Butler, Fremont, Sickles, McCook, Lewis Wallace, McClernand, Prentiss, Shields, Carl Schurz, and other civilians of less note, were made Major-Generals. It is curious to note the result of that popular delusion. Not a civilian, of whom so much was then hoped, fulfilled expectations; and many of them BOOKS! are responsible for some serious damage to the

To Major-General Patterson, more than to any other man, was attributable the loss of Bull Run. His failure to move his eighteen thousand men upon Johnson, and thereby prevent the junction of the latter with Beauregard, was what mainly produced our defeat. Major-General Prentiss it was whose division was so badly surprised by the first attack at Pittsburg Landing; and the terrible losses of the first day were largely due to the failure of Lew Wallace to get up his strong division, eight miles distant, until nightfall. It was Maj.-Gen. McCook's and Crittenden's forces that gave way at Chickamauga, and precipitated upon us that direful BOWEN. STEWART & CO'S. disaster. To the failure of Major-General Mc-Clerland to come up to time was chiefly due the calamitous result of Grant's first great assault upon Vicksburg. By the same sort of failure Major-General Shields lost us the battle of Port Republic. It was the division of Major General Carl Schurz, of the Eleventh Army Corps, that first gave way in panic at Chancellorsville. which occasioned the general retreat. Major-General Sickles, according to the official reports | Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers of General Meade, commanding, and of General Halleck, General-in-chief, seriously misplaced his corps at Gettysburg, and thereby came near bringing on general defeat. Major-General Fremont, all admit, never accomplished anything of value, though it is disputed whether this was due to any fault of his. Major-General Butler made a very serious mistake at Great Bethel, and has seen little military service since until this last expedition south of Richmond, the generalship of which has yet to be proved. Of Major-General Banks, probably, more was exthe double stars. The great executive abilities Monday, June 13, 1864, at 2 o'clock which he had shown in civil life-his energy, his quickness of preception, his methodical directness, his great power of adaption-created an almost universal belief that he would speedily bebecome preeminent as a military commander. The manner in which he was surprised, and in which he managed his retreat up the valley of the Shenandoah in the summer of 1862, began to the Shenandoah in the summer of 1862, began to the Shenandoah in the summer of 1862, began to the Shenandoah in the summer of 1862, began to the shenandoah in the shenandoah i excite doubts in the minds of the discerning. excite doubts in the minds of the discerning. fine growth of shade trees—are all of convenient size for The needless and bloody attack upon the fast-building purposes, with good frontage on nesses of Cedar Monntain increased these doubts. Virginia Avenue, The assaults upon Port Hudson in like manner needless and bloody, (for Port Hudson was bound to fall of itself as soon as Vicksburg should surrender.) changed these doubts into a very decided opinion. And now at last the overthrow in Louisiana has made it very plain to with wide alleys convenient to all. These Lots are upon All this tells very badly against civilian com-

no general at all. manders. West Point officers have made their | Soon to be built, and are in fact the most de-trable lots mistakes, but nothing in like proportion; and all yet offered in the market. the great achievements of the war have been performed by them alone. The great confidence one-afth in twelve months, one afth in eighteen months, which every one has in the successful consum- and one-fifth in twenty-four months, with interest. mation of Gen. Grant's great campain, springs from trust not only in his superb military science, advantage it has never before enjoyed. Civilians have always before held the leadership of some

It is noteworthy how remarkably the experience of the rebels in this respect has corresponded with our own. They began also with a considerable number of civilian Major-Generals, whom public feelings forced upon their Governwho must of course have known its folly. Not

to their emancipation from the restraints imposed and are now all in obscurity. So are Toombs. will be nothing more than a club vigorously United States. In despotic countries the will of by considerations of virtue and piety. In a time Cobb, Humphrey Marshall, and the rest of them. shaken over the heads of the party mogula; be- the exar, emperor, king, sultan, or whatever name of storm and impending wreck a portion of the A regular military education is today quite as

> character, revealed in its full development by the nates who are fit to be nothing but colonels or And so, in a time of civil war, as Prof. Smith | qualified not only by West Point, but by nature commander, and which West Point of itself can "That wars are productive of unmitigated evil | no more give than it can make a Flora Temple of is what no reasonable man will assert. They are a dray horse. It is nature that makes you Flora the most salient features in the history of a na- Temples; yet, after all, what would they be withnation is made to feel more intensely, to suffer commanders; but, after all, your natural born

> > OMNIBUS LINE. CROWN HILL.

OMNIBUS LINE.

N OMNIBUS LINE WILL COMMENCE RUNNING A this, Monday morning, May 30th, from th ce, Palmer House and Bates House, to

CROWN HILL CEMETERY. trips daily, according to the following time table 7.00 A. M. 9.00 A. M. 9.30 A. M

1.30 P. M 3.00 P. M. Fare 25 cents, or 50 cents for the round trip, to either

AMUSEMENTS.

STAGE MANAGER......Mr. W. H. RILEY.

WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.

JENNY LIND.

SCALE OF PRICES. Private Boxes, for six people..... Dress Circle and Parquette ..... . 50 Cents PBox office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M Phoors open at 7% o'clock, Curtain rises at

of war upon the characters of all these men? MASONIC HALL.

precisely.

Reserved seats retained only till the end of the

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the ALFRED H. PEASE,

Will give in this city One Grand Operatic Concert,

Wednesday Evening, June 1st, 1864.

Mr. PEASE will be assisted by Miss LAURA HARRIS, the favorite Prima Donna; Signor LOTIL, the highly successful Tenor; Herr MOLLENHAUER, the celebrated Violoncellist.

The above artistes selected from Max Maretzek's New York Italian Opera Company. Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. W. GROSCURTH. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. The sale seats will commence on Saturday, May 28th, at Benham's Music Store. Doors open at 71% o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.

The grand piano used by Mr. Pease is from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs, Steinway & Sons, N. Y.

BOOKS.

BOOKS!!

AUNTED HEARTS, by the author of the "Lamp BICKNELL'S INDIANA PRACTICE. STUMBLING BLOCKS, by Gail Hamilton. RED TAPE AND PIGEON HOLE GENERALS. MAINE WOODS, by Thorean. CAXTONIANA, Essays by Bulwer. KNICKERBOCKER for June.

JUST RECEIVED AT 18 West Washington Street.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WILEY & MARTIN.

FIFTY-NINE

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS. AT AUCTION

P. M., on the Premises. PRESE LOTS ARE SITUATED IN THE SOUTH-

ginia Avenue, immediately opposite Fletcher's Addition-The Lots all lie high and dry and are covered with a

Buchanan Street. -AND-

Bradshaw Street.

STREET RAILROAD.

Tenns or Sale-One-fifth cash, one-lifth in six months. IFFor plats and further particulars inquire of WILEY & MARTIN, Real Estate Brokers.

> PROFESSIONAL. J. T. JACKSON.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW polis, Indiana. Special attention given to the Collection of Accounts and the securing of Government Claims. Satisfactory references given when required.

WANTED. WISH TO HIRE ALL THE TWO HORSE TEAMS that I can get, to work by the day of job.
THOMAS WREN, Alabama street, one-half square south of Washington

my31 dif

U. S. BONDS.

10-40 BONDS

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period mot less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundre dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are Exempt from Municipal or State

Taxation. their value is increased from one to three per cent, per

parts of the country. At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight per cent. Interest

is currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanen or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the

country is holden to secure the payment of both principal

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 pe

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations to \$150,006,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 26, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States 75 Cents Treasury up to May 21st was

\$54,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK. Indianapolis, Ind., young and distinguished American Piantst and AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS apr25-daw

> which are depositaries of Public money, and all respecta ble Banks and Bankers throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish JONES, HESS & DAVIS, further information on application, and afford every ! cility to subscribers

MEDICAL.

-AND-LUX!

STRICKLAND'S

Anti-Cholera Mixture! IS A COMPOSITION OF ASTRINGENTS, ABSORBents, stimulents and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will ef-fect a permanent cure of Diarrhea and Dysentery. This

Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhea and Dysentery Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one of the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pro-

you suffer with the Diarrhea or Dysentery try one bottle. SOLDIERS!

nounced incurable by their physicians, some after takin only one sottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture.

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says that thousands of our soldiers have been use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. Sold by Druggists and prepared only by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
For sale by W. I. Haskit & Co., Browning & Sloan,
Stewart & Morgan, J. F. Senour, Tomlinson & Cox, Egner & Wocher.

may17-dlyeod&wly

A Fine Stone House. FARM OF SIXTY-NINE ACRES.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

A SPLENDID SUBURBAN RESIDENCS, CONSIST-ing of a large cut Stone House, large iron verandah-on the two fronts; the entire wood work freshly painted and grained; the rooms newly papered in the finest style; and everything in the most complete order. It is pleas-antly situated in a native grove of several acres. The farm contains 69 acres of excellent land, with good orchards of every kind of fruit, is located near the National Turnpike. 2 14 miles from the city limits, and the situa-tion one of the most beautiful and healthy in the vicinity

The House, if built now, would cost not less than \$16

060; and the ground, if the House were off, would sell readily for \$200 an acre, judging by recent sales of land

adjoining it. IT IS WORTH ABOUT \$30,000;

but as few persons want to buy so fine a farm house, Will Be Sold For \$17,000. which is a great bargain. Apply for further information, to M'KERNAN & PIERCE,

FOR SALE.

300,000 BRICK!

FOR SALE,

MCKERNAN & PIERCE.

STOLEN. \$10 REWARD.

No. 187 West Washington street. House and Lot for Sale.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, A SPRING WAGON, dark painted bed, running gears painted yellow, a double rose painted on the dash board, about half worn.

Five dollars reward will be given for the wagon or ten dollars for the wagon and thief.

E. H. L. KUHLMAN.

At the Post Office.

Y HOUSE AND LOT, No. 98 North West street is offered at private sale for one week. The boust

for price and terms apply to my27 dlw

CROCERIES.

J. R. ALVORD. J. M. CALDWELL, H. S. ALVORD.

ALVORD, CALDWELL& ALVORD,

LIQUOR DEALERS

Are in DAILY receipt of fresh goods

Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowers

prices, large and assorted stock of

Coffee, Sugar,

Molasses, Syrup. Rice, Ten, Natis,

> Glass, Woodenware, Soaps, Candles, Starch.

Raisins, Clgars, Tobacco.

Mackerel, WhiteFish, Cordage

Twine, Cotton Yarns, Dye-Stuffs

Nutts, Figs, Dates, Jellies, Brandy.

Gin am. Wines, Whisky,

Plantation and Boker's Bitters.

Particular attention given to the sale of

Notions of all kinds, and

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS.

68 East Washington Street,

INDIAN . POLIS. IND.

DRY COODS.

Having decided to remain in the DRY DOODS TRADE at

No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall, And wishing to continue to sell to all their old custom-

ers and many new ones, would announce that they are now receiving a splendid stock of vew coops

Embracibg all the new patterns and desirable shades in FOREICN AND DOMESTIC

DRESS GOODS. A large line of the new and fashionable colors in

BONNET RIBBONS.

The finest stock of PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS

In the city, and a complete stock of SILK CIRCULARS, SACQUES,

And every variety of Summer wrap. We ask the public to call and be convinced that a firm does not have to contemplate retiring from business in order to SELL GOODS CHEAP. Our stock of Domestic Goods is large and will be SOLD

BELOW PRESENT NEW YORK PRICES. JONES, HESS & DAVIS, No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall

> FOR SALE. EXECUTORS' SALE

Indianapolis, May 18, 1864. dly

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS OF THE Estate of Edmund Mooney, deceased, will sell on the On Saturday, June 4th. The following described land in Ninevah township, Bartholomew county, four and a half miles west of Taylorsville, and six and a half miles from Edinburg: N. W. quarter of section 24, township 10, range 4, 160 N. W. quarter of S. W. quarter of section 24, township 10, range 4, 40 acres.

S. W. quarter of S W. quarter, of section 13, township 60, range 4, 40 acres.

E. half of S. E. quarter of section 23, township 10, range 4, 80 acres. E. half of N. E. quarter of section 23, township 10, Making a splendid Farm of four hundred acres, with everal good Houses, Frame Barn, Hay Shed, Stock heds, Cribs, &c. Three hundred and sixty acres fenced. Three hundred acres cleared, all in grass; over 100 acres of which can be moved the ensuing harvest, balance good pasture. Every field is supplied with living water from never ailing springs.

There is a good Tannery of near one hundred vats, supplied with over head water, bark sheds, ic., on the Truns-One-third cash in hand, balance in two annual payments, with interest, secured by mortgage on the For further particulars address or call on J. E. Mooney, at Mooney & Co's., 75 Meridian street, Indianapolis, or W. W. & J. E. Moeney, Columbus. For conveyance to examine premises, call on Harvey

DILLARD RICKETTS.

JAMES E MOONEY,

Executors HATS AND CAPS. ISAAC DAVIS

Wholesale & Retail

Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Gloves and STRAW GOODS.

Has just received his Spring Stock contains seven good rooms, nestly papered, and gas throughout. There is also a good wood house, well and cistern on the premises. Lot 54% feet front by 187% All the Largest styles kept at No. 15 Pennsylvania deep.

my27-daw3m

Indianapolis, Ind.